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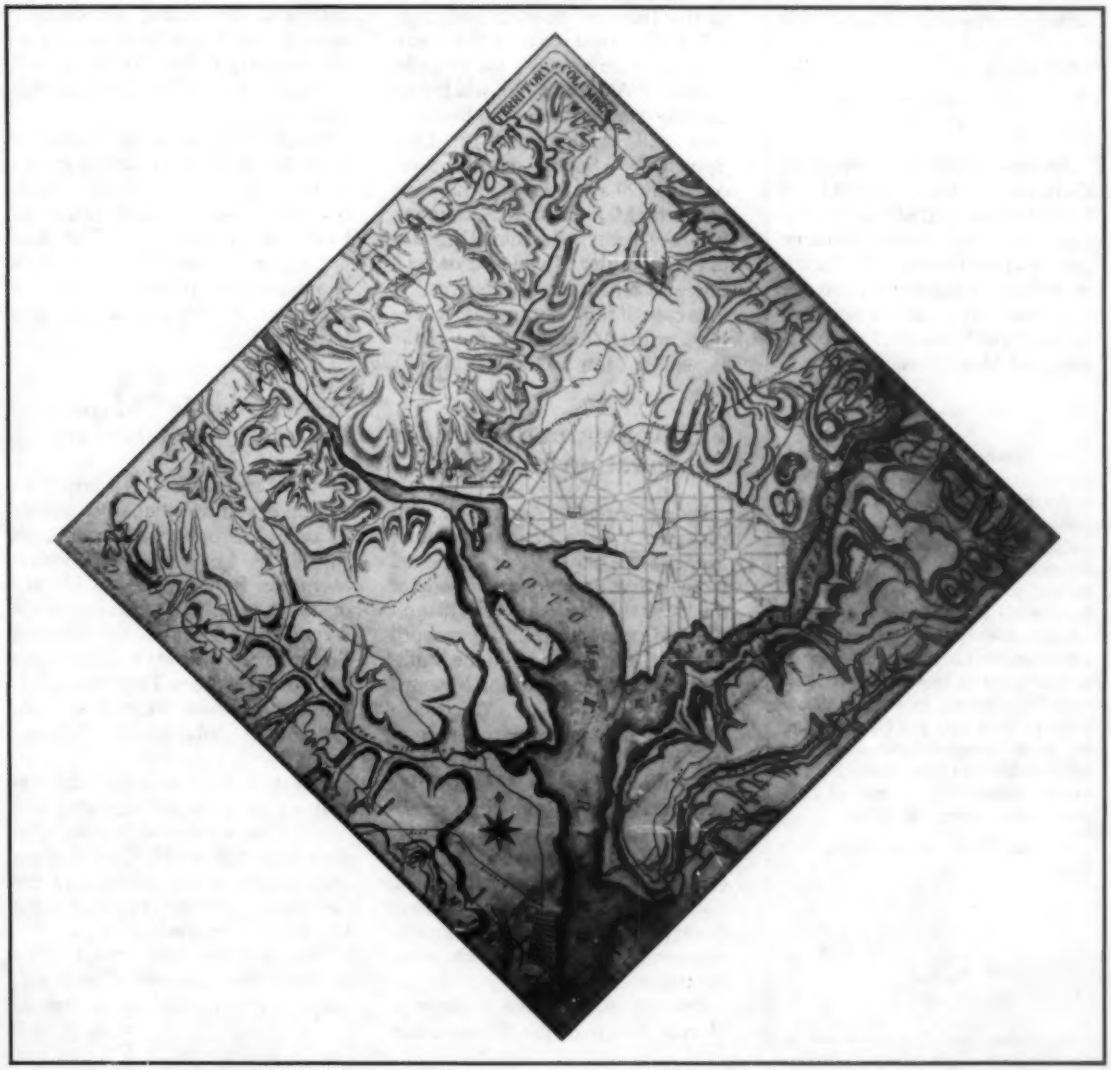


***Preserving the Washington, D.C., Map Collection: A Project Progresses***

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*Cover*

Andrew Ellicott's "Territory of Columbia" was printed in Philadelphia in 1794. The title is situated in the map's northern corner in accordance with Thomas Jefferson's suggestion to make the "map on a square sheet to hang corner upwards." (Geography and Map Division)

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Alice Taylor, Acting Editor

## Folklife Center's 1990 Concert Series Opens with Bluegrass

The Lynn Morris Band, a group of four bluegrass musicians based in Winchester, Va., will open the American Folklife Center's 1990 Neptune Plaza Concert Series at the Library of Congress. The free outdoor concert will take place Thursday, April 19, noon to 1:30 p.m., on the Library's Neptune Plaza in front of the Thomas Jefferson Building.

For the third consecutive year, American University's public radio station, WAMU 88.5 FM, will broadcast the concert series. The first concert will be featured on Dick Spottswood's Sunday morning show on April 29 at 11 a.m. Subsequent concerts, May through September, will take place on the third Thursday of each month and will be broadcast one and a half weeks afterward.

In case of rain, the concert will be held in the Mumford Room of the James Madison Building, LM 649.

## FLICC Seminar Examines Preservation Initiatives

Federal librarians can learn how to preserve the collections of their agencies at a free seminar sponsored by the Education Working Group of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) on April 17 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the Mumford Room, James Madison Memorial Building, Library of Congress.

Preservation has attracted increasing attention in the information community ever since discoveries about the damage to materials published and stored on acidic paper. The FLICC seminar is designed to enable librarians to approach their own individual preservation challenges and to plan cooperative preservation programs with other librarians.

The organizer of the seminar is Merrily Smith of the Preservation Office of the Library of Congress. A general introduction to preservation problems will be provided in a slide show presented by Karen Garlick, National Archives and Records Administration. Steps in disaster planning and preparedness and their application in small disasters will be detailed by Sally A. Buchanan, University of Pittsburgh.

Margaret Byrnes of the National Library of Medicine will discuss the quality assessment of bindery products and contracting for bindery services. Leading a panel on cooperation among Federal librarians will be Nancy E. Gwinn, Smithsonian Institution.

Reservations are being accepted at (202) 707-6454 for the limited spaces at the all-day session, which will also feature a movie on preservation activities at the Library of Congress and a tour arranged by the Library's Conservation Division and the Preservation Research and Testing Division.

## "Emerald Isle" Maps On Display at Library

"The Emerald Isle in Maps," an exhibit of some 68 maps and atlases of Ireland, is open to the public on the "B" level of the James Madison Memorial Building of the Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue, S.E., outside the Reading Room of the Library's Geography and Map Division. The exhibit will remain on view from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. daily, through September 9.

The six sections of the exhibit display a great variety of arresting and colorful maps and atlases ranging in date from 1482 to 1988, all of them drawn from the collections of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress.

The first section, called "The Emerald Isle," consists of large wall maps portraying Ireland at various

*(Cont. on p. 140)*

# A Status Report on the Joint Library of Congress/National Geographic Society Washington, D.C., Map Project

by Ralph E. Ehrenberg

The joint Library of Congress/National Geographic Society Washington, D.C., map project, which began in 1987 with a $348,250 grant from the National Geographic Society, has entered its fourth and final year. Its objective is to make the Library's Washington, D.C., map and atlas collection more accessible to researchers and at the same time preserve it for future generations.

The original program was divided into six separate parts: classification and cataloging of all pertinent maps and atlases; preparation of a cartobibliography, 1790–1910; preparation of a facsimile and restoration and repair of the L'Enfant plan; preservation and microfilming of all pertinent maps and atlases; publication of a historical atlas; and sponsorship of a major symposium and exhibition. (See *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, May 18, 1987.)

Subsequently, additional financial support in the amount of $130,000 has been provided by the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. National Park Service, and the Library of Congress.

This report describes the current status of the major projects.

*Charles B. Peterson (left) and Richard M. Fox compare data from an 1859 map of Washington, D.C., with a modern map as part of the cataloging and classification process for inputting information into the MARC Maps database.*

## Classification and Cataloging

Since the primary objective of the joint Library of Congress/National Geographic Society (LC/NGS) project is to make the Geography and Map Division's maps and atlases of Washington, D.C., readily and rapidly available to scholars and the general public, the first priority was to gain physical and intellectual control of the collection.

This was accomplished by systematically classifying and cataloging all pertinent atlases, maps, and map series using the MARC (MAchine-Readable Cataloging) map format, a computer assisted online cataloging system developed and implemented by the Geography and Map Division in 1968.

Some 600 maps of Washington, D.C., acquired by the division since 1968 had already been fully classified and cataloged at the outset of the project. These maps were identified, coded, and added to the new file by Elizabeth Mangan, head of the Geography and Map Division's Data Preparation and Files Maintenance Unit, and her staff. During the past three years, Charles Peterson and Richard Fox, senior map catalogers in the division's Cataloging Unit, classified and cataloged the remaining maps and map series while Minnie Modelski and Barbara Christy, senior atlas catalogers, did the same for atlases.

As a result of these efforts, full bibliographic records now exist for more than 2,500 maps and map series (representing some 4,000 map sheets) and 140 atlases covering Washington, D.C., and the retroceded portion of Northern Virginia. For the first time researchers have access to the rarest maps and atlases of the nation's capital by name of corporate or individual author, area, and subject.

These bibliographic records may be accessed through public computer terminals located throughout the reading rooms of the Library of Congress. They are also available nationally through the On-Line

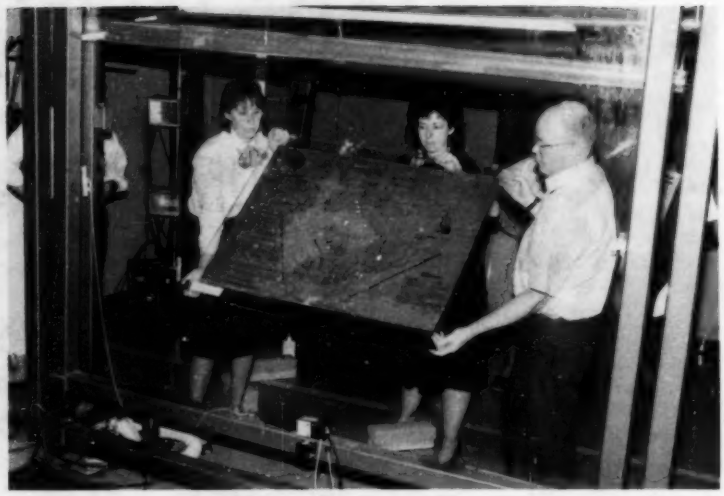
*(Cont. on p. 136)*

**D.C. Maps** *(Cont. from p. 135)*

Computer Library Center (OCLC), a commercial bibliographic machine-readable network which serves some 1,200 colleges, universities, and public libraries.

In addition, interested readers may acquire this bibliographic data in microform format from the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service. Updated quarterly, the microform format is issued under the title *National Union Catalog. Cartographic Materials.*

This data will provide the basis for the planned annotated bibliography of the maps and atlases of Washington, D.C., in the Library of Congress.



*Marian Peck Dirda (left), Doris Hamburg, and John Foreman place the L'Enfant plan into an air frame in preparation for making a full-size negative.*

**L'Enfant's Plan**

One of the treasures of the Library of Congress is Pierre Charles L'Enfant's original manuscript plan of the City of Washington. Compiled in 1791 under the direction of George Washington and annotated by Thomas Jefferson, this plan has guided the design of the nation's capital for almost two centuries.

Unfortunately, it was in an advanced state of deterioration when acquired by the Library in the early 20th century. Darkened and stained from varnish added by earlier conservators, parts of the image have also faded, particularly the street patterns which were denoted by pencil.

In 1981, the Library's Conservation Office carefully examined the map and recommended that a "first class facsimile" of the plan be made followed by major treatment that would restore its former integrity, make the paper more flexible and chemically stable, and improve the visibility of its image.

Because of the poor condition of the plan's image, it was decided at the outset of the project to explore the possibility of using the latest computer graphics technology developed for enhancing remote sensing and map images to assist in the preparation of a high quality facsimile. After discussion with several Federal agencies, the U.S. Geological Survey agreed to test the feasibility of digitizing and enhancing the L'Enfant plan for the Library of Congress.

Coordinated by Richard W. Stephenson, the division's specialist in American cartographic history, and Eric Anderson, chief of the Eastern Mapping Center, U.S. Geological Survey, tests were carried out in 1988 and 1989. The original plan, housed in a specially constructed carrying case, was escorted to the Eastern Mapping Center in Reston, Va., on three separate occasions by Mr. Stephenson and Doris Hamburg and Marian Peck Dirda of the Library's Conservation Office.

On these occasions, John Foreman, the Survey's expert photographer, prepared 8 x 10 inch color negatives and color transparencies, and full-size black and white negatives using high contrast panchromatic film.

A section of the full scale black and white reproduction was then scanned and digitized by William Schinkel and Eileen Doughty of the Eastern Mapping Center using a Scitex raster scanner. In this automated process, all points, lines, and area features comprising L'Enfant's plan were converted to a digital representation using high intensity sensors which traversed the plan's image in a series of scan lines. The newly captured digital data was then displayed, allowing the operators to remove background clutter (varnish, discoloration) and enhance the lines and lettering added by L'Enfant and Jefferson.

Finally, an experimental printing of the test area was prepared. The results were more than satisfactory and have led to an agreement between the Library of Congress and the U.S. Geological Survey to digitize the rest of the plan.

Based on the successful work of the U.S. Geological Survey, the decision was made to prepare two separate facsimile packages, one designed primarily for the more traditional audience of historic reproductions such as scholars, curators, and collectors, and the other

directed to the popular trade.

The first package will consist of three separate items: a full-size facsimile of the L'Enfant plan derived from color separations, a full-size enhanced digitized image, and an accompanying booklet describing the history of the plan by Mr. Stephenson (see excerpt, page 140). A limited print-run of 2,000 is anticipated, which will sell in the $25 to $30 price range.

The other package will consist of a single sheet containing an image of the enhanced digitized plan on one side and a current street map on the verso. A brief history of the plan will be included in the margin or the map cover. For user convenience, this popular reproduction will be issued at less than actual scale and will be sold in a folded format. Its first print-run will number about 50,000 and will sell for no more than $3.

It is hoped that both packages will be available by August 24, 1991, the anniversary day on which the original L'Enfant plan was presented to George Washington.

*Paper conservators Theodore Stanley, Heather Wanser, and Sarah Bertalan confer about the restoration of an 18th-century manuscript map of Washington, D.C.*

Concurrent with the efforts to digitize the L'Enfant plan, staff members in the Library's Conservation Office studied the deteriorated physical condition of the L'Enfant plan. Following extensive analysis, they decided to stabilize the document essentially "as is," limiting treatment at this time to mending and strengthening only where absolutely necessary.

The plan will then be placed in a hermetically sealed case containing argon gas and buffered paper. According to paper conservator Marian Dirda, this environment will protect the plan from further chemical and atmospheric degradation for the foreseeable future.

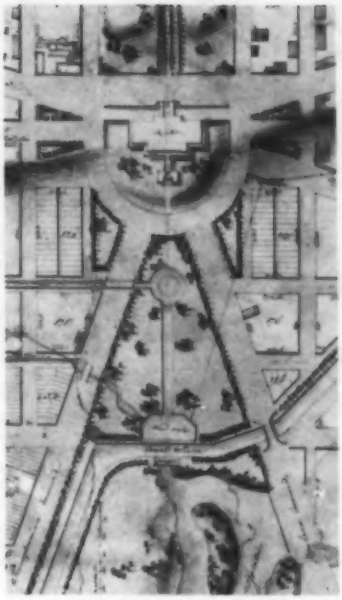
**Paper Preservation**

Because the maps and atlases pertaining to Washington, D.C., are among the most heavily consulted materials in the Geography and Map Division's public reading room, a major component of the joint LC/NGS program is devoted to preserving the collection for current and future generations.

This part of the program is under the general direction of David Carrington, head of the division's Technical Services Section. It consists of three major elements: phased preservation, full conservation treatment, and preservation microfilming.

In 1988, Robert Milevski, then head of the Phased Conservation Section, Conservation Office, and his staff, surveyed the entire Washington, D.C., map and atlas collection to determine the extent of restoration and preservation work necessary.

A survey treatment form was designed and more than 4,000 individual map sheets and 248 atlases were carefully examined and their condition entered on these forms. The survey indicated that major treatment was required for 125 maps



*Detail from a restored manuscript map of the environs of the Capitol and part of the city canal, by Benjamin Henry Latrobe, 1815. (Geography and Map Division)*

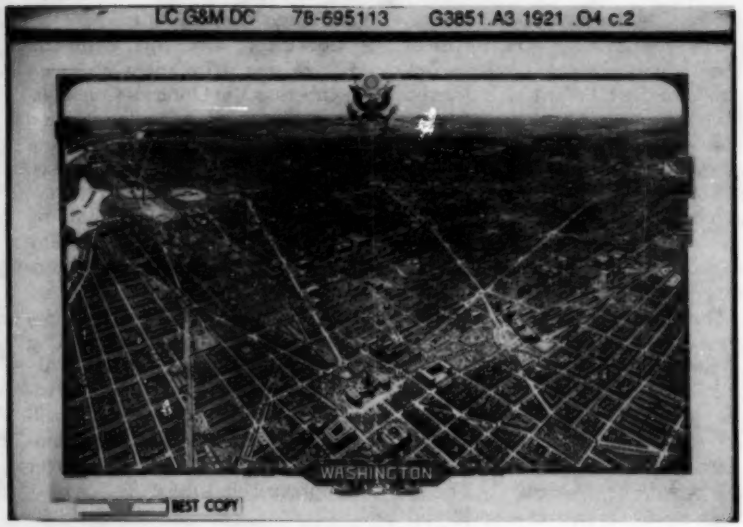
(20 hours or more per item), medium treatment for 340 items (5–20 hours per item), and minor treatment for 1,448 items (5 hours or less per item).

In addition, this survey provided the division for the first time with a unique systematic census of media and conservation techniques employed by cartographers and conservators over a 250-year period.

Treatment of the 125 maps requiring major conservation work began in earnest with the appointment of Margaret Sarah Bertalan to the Conservation Office in late 1988.

A graduate of the New York University Conservation Program and a Mellon Fellow at the National Gallery of Art, Ms. Bertalan, working under the direction of Doris A. Hamburg, head of the Paper Conservation Section, has treated almost 100 of the most valuable items,

*(Cont. on p. 138)*




*Left: A map is prepared for microfilming in the 105mm x 148mm format using a flatbad engineering camera. The technicians are: Edward Redmond (left), library technician; David Carrington, head, Technical Services Section; Gaye A. Pope, senior microphotographer, Photoduplication Service; and Bob Locke, library technician. Right: 105mm microfiche reproduction of William Olsen's 1921 bird's-eye view titled "Washington, the Beautiful Capital of the Nation." The entire Washington, D.C., map collection is being filmed.*

**D.C. Maps** *(Cont. from p. 137)*

including Andrew Ellicott's original manuscript map of the Territory of Columbia (1793), Benjamin Henry Latrobe's beautiful hand-colored plan of the Washington Canal (1802), and Thomas Jefferson's sketch for landscaping the grounds of the White House (ca. 1802–05). Paper conservators Heather Wanser and Theodore Stanley have also worked on this project.

The criteria guiding treatment, according to Ms. Bertalan, "has been first to improve the physical stability and second to make them look as well as possible in anticipation of exhibition, photography, publication, and wide use."

Before treatment, the condition of all of the top priority maps has been documented photographically using 4 x 5 inch black and white film for the recto and verso of each map and 4 x 5 inch color transparencies of each recto. The maps are then dry cleaned and the aged backing material and adhesives removed. Next, each map is washed, deacidified, and lined. Holes in the map and margins are then filled and the map is flattened. Finally, each map is encapsulated in new three-mil polyester envelopes sealed on all four sides.

The majority of the remaining maps have received phased preservation treatment by Geography and Map Division staff members under the guidance of Heather Wanser, the Conservation Office's liaison to the Geography and Map Division. These activities may include dry cleaning, minor mending, and encapsulation. In addition all maps have been placed in acid-free folders and new file and retrieval slips have been affixed to each folder.

Special attention is being paid to the highly detailed large-scale plat books of Washington, D.C., dating from 1887. Used extensively by preservationists and genealogists, the maps comprising these volumes are being removed from their present deteriorating bindings. Each sheet is then cleaned, mended, deacidified, and encapsulated. Finally, the volumes are recreated by post-binding the encapsulated maps in their original order.

**Preservation Microfilm**

A comprehensive microfilm program has been designed to enhance the preservation and dissemination of the Washington, D.C., map and atlas collection.

In a collaborative effort with the Library's Photoduplication Service, all of the maps are being filmed on 105mm black and white panchromatic film and the atlases on 35mm. Selected color-coded maps and atlases will also be made available on color microfilm. Thus far some 1,600 map sheets and 187 atlases (containing an additional 11,000 maps) have been filmed in black and white.

The 105mm (105mm x 148mm) format was selected as the filming medium for single sheet maps because it allows for lower reduction ratios and therefore better line defi-

nition and improved enlargement or blow-back capability. The greater image area of full-image 105mm microfiche (nine times larger than the image area of 35mm microfilm) also permits the filming of a large map in one image rather than sectioning it in several images as is common with 35mm microfilm. Finally, the greater image size allows a researcher to scan visually large numbers of micromap images without the aid of mechanical viewers.

All of the division's single sheet maps are being filmed on a flatbed engineering camera system with a twelve foot vertical camera mount and 42 x 72 inch copy board modified for 105mm filming. The camera system is located in the Geography and Map Division to reduce handling of the oversized maps. A high resolution 180 Schneider-Kreuznach 5.6 enlarging lens provides optimum image rendition at low reduction ratios ranging from 4.0 to 11.0x, depending on the size of the map sheet.

Scheduled for completion this year, these micromaps provide researchers with inexpensive high quality surrogates of the original maps. They can be viewed in the Geography and Map Division Reading Room on microfiche reader/printers or purchased individually or as a set. Enlarged electrostatic copies and photographs made from the micromaps may also be purchased for a nominal fee.

**Bicentennial Atlas**

Scheduled to coincide with the 200th anniversary of the planning of the nation's capital is the publication of an atlas of the rarest and most significant 227 historical and current maps selected from the collections of the Library of Congress, the National Archives and Records Administration, and other noteworthy depositories.

Coauthored by Ralph E. Ehrenberg and Richard W. Stephenson, the atlas will consist of 224 pages organized chronologically and thematically. Major topics to be treated in a cartographic context will include the Washington, D.C., region prior to 1790, laying out the city, the evolution of monumental Washington, the city at war, real estate development, expansion of public works, changing economic and social conditions, and the city as national icon.

*Richard Stephenson (left) and Ralph Ehrenberg, coauthors of the bicentennial atlas, and Denise Gotay, library technician/researcher assistant, check original maps against the dummy of the atlas, which is scheduled for publication in late summer 1991.*

**Exhibition and Symposium**

The LC/NGS project will culminate with a major exhibition and symposium to open in the Library of Congress Madison Gallery in October 1991. The exhibition will showcase L'Enfant's original plan of the City of Washington and Andrew Ellicott's manuscript topographic map of the Territory of Columbia, which was submitted to George Washington on June 25, 1793.

The focus of the exhibition will be L'Enfant's concept of the city and its subsequent impact on the topography and geography of the nation's capital. Illustrating this theme will be unique and rare original maps and panoramic views, which will serve as the core of the exhibition. They will be enhanced with appropriate documents, drawings, pictures, and artifacts drawn from the Library of Congress and other repositories.

A symposium involving distinguished scholars will be held in association with the opening of the exhibition.

This exhibition and symposium will be the first in a decade-long series of exhibitions and special events sponsored by the Library of Congress to celebrate the creation of the nation's capital and its institutions.

*Ralph E. Ehrenberg is assistant chief of the Geography and Map Division and project manager for the LC/NGS map project.*

## On L'Enfant's Plan: Excerpts from "A Plan Wholy New"

*The following are excerpts from an unpublished essay by Richard W. Stephenson, Geography and Map Division, titled "'A Plan Wholy New'—Pierre Charles L'Enfant's Plan of the City of Washington." It will be published in August 1991 by the Library of Congress in a booklet to accompany the facsimile of L'Enfant's 1791 plan of the City of Washington.*

On a cold, rainy day in March, 199 years ago, Pierre Charles L'Enfant arrived in Georgetown, Maryland, to view the local landscape in preparation for designing a capital city for the new nation on the banks of the Potomac River. The local newspaper announced the arrival of this "French gentleman employed by the President of the United States," pointing out to its readers that "his skill in matters of this nature is justly extolled by all disposed to give merit its proper tribute of praise."

Plagued by continued bad weather, L'Enfant struggled to complete his initial assessment of the site and to prepare a sketch for the president's viewing on March 28. At this meeting, L'Enfant displayed a rough pencil drawing of the ground, accompanied by a written report describing his impressions of the landscape and his initial suggestions for improvements. The president was apparently pleased with what he saw and heard, for he instructed L'Enfant to continue his survey and the preparation of a "grand plan for the local distribution of the City."

During the months of April, May, and June, L'Enfant worked intensively . . . . Sometime between June 22 and 27 L'Enfant visited President Washington at Mount Vernon and presented him with a lengthy memoir accompanied by a preliminary draft of his plan. . . .

In executing his preliminary plan, L'Enfant explained to the president that after "having first determined some principal points to which I wished making the rest subordinate I next made the distribution regular with Streets at right angle *north-south & East-West* but afterwards I opened other[s] on various directions as avenues to *& from Every* principal place."

The diagonal avenues were introduced "principally to connect each part of the City . . . making the real distance less from place to place," thereby encouraging "rapide Stellement [settlement] over the whole so that the most remot[e] may become an adition to the principal." L'Enfant also pointed out that several of the avenues were designed to join with roads coming into the city thus "rendering these Road[s] Shorter as is done with respect to the bladensburg & Eastern branche Road."

The avenues, L'Enfant noted, will provide the citizens with "a variety of pleasent ride[s]" and also "insure a rapide Inter course with all the part[s] of the City to which they will Serve as doses [does] the main vains in the animal body to diffuse life through smaller vessells in quickening the active motion of the heart."

L'Enfant suggested to Washington that "a canal being easy to open from the Entrance of the eastern branch and to be lead [led] across the first Settlements and carried towards the mouth of the tiber were [where] it will again give an issue into the potowmack. . . , will undoubtedly facilitate a conveyance most advantageous to trading interest[s]."

The planner proposed to beautify the canal and the city by having Tiber Creek cascade forty feet down the west side of Jenkins' Hill, thereby producing "the most happy effect in rolling down to fill up the canall and discharge itself in the potowmack." The entrance of the canal into the Potomac River, he recommended, should be restricted to 200 feet in width "to avoid its being drained at low water."

After carefully examining the terrain, L'Enfant concluded that he "could discover none so advantageous to Erect the *Congressional* building as is that on the west end of Jenkins heights which stand as a pedestal waiting for a monument." For the "seat of the presidial [presidential] palace," L'Enfant suggested "that ridge which attracted your attention at the first inspection of the ground on the west side of the tiber Entrance."

"Fixced as Expressed on the map," L'Enfant believed that the distance separating the President's House from the Capitol "will not be to[o] great" because "a sort of decorum" will have to exist between the two branches of government. "To mak[e] how ever the distance less to other offices I placed the three grand departments of States [State, Treasury, and War] Contigous to the presidial [presidential] palace and on the way leading to the Congressional House."

Based on L'Enfant's report, it is clear that by June 22, the basic elements of his city plan had been formulated. All that was needed now was the president's approval to put this unique design for an American city into motion.

**Irish Maps** *(Cont. from p. 134)*
stages in the evolution of its physical and political landscape. Pelham's large scale map of County Clare, 1787, a copperplate engraving on 12 sheets, is one of the maps in this section. It depicts the parishes, baronies, and towns of one county in Ireland in great detail, even to the listing of the dates of fairs of the time.

Section two features maps of special historical significance, including military surveys, private estate maps, and a remarkable 1756 city plan of Dublin which is reproduced in part on the back of today' s Irish ten-punt notes.

"Facets of the Jewel," the third

section, features thematic maps, or special purpose maps, which use basic reference maps showing topography and political boundaries as a foundation to provide other kinds of information about a country, such as population, traffic flow, language, types of soil, climate, tourism, or business.

Lieutenant Henry Drury Harness used innovative techniques to gather and portray the quantity and direction of traffic movement in his 1837 traffic flow map of Ireland, which is included in this section.

Official government surveys primarily used for the accurate valuation of property for tax assessment purposes is the theme of section four; historical maps of Irish harbors and modern maps of selected Irish cities make up the display in section five.

The sixth section of the exhibition, "The Irish-American Connection," will be of particular interest to persons involved in genealogical research, for it displays some of the geographic sources available in the Geography and Map Division for pursuing research into one's Irish roots.

"The Emerald Isle in Maps" is one of the results of a ten-year project to prepare a comprehensive catalog of the more than 12,000 maps, atlases, and nautical charts of Ireland in the division's collections.

The work has been carried out by Patrick E. Dempsey, senior reference librarian in the Geography and Map Division, with the assistance of three dedicated volunteers: Eileen M. McConnell, Kenneth B. McConnell, and Barbara S. O'Brien. A catalog based on their work is now being prepared for publication.

## Ehrenberg Appointed Chair of U.S. Board On Geographic Names

Ralph E. Ehrenberg, assistant chief of the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, was appointed chair of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names by Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Jr., on February 8.

The United States Board on Geographic Names is an interdepartmental agency that has legal responsibility for standardizing place names used on Federal maps and in other official government publications.

Mr. Ehrenberg, who was elected chair *pro tem* by the nine-member board at its November 29, 1989, meeting, has served as the Library's principal member to the board since 1983. His current appointment is for the 1989–1991 term.

Robert H. Hiatt, assistant to the director for cataloging, and Ronald Grim, head, Reference and Bibliography, Geography and Map Division, were appointed by the Library as deputy members to the board for the 1989–1991 term.

*This map of Ireland, a copperplate engraving with north oriented to the right, was published in 1572 by Dutch cartographer Abraham Ortelius in his* Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. (Geography and Map Division)

## Witness to the Young Republic: An Interview With John McDonough

*John J. McDonough, specialist in the national period in the Manuscript Division, and Donald B. Cole, professor emeritus at Phillips Exeter Academy, are the co-editors of* Witness to the Young Republic: A Yankee's Journal 1828–1870 *published recently by University Press of New England.*

*The book is derived from the journals of Benjamin Brown French, who served as Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives and as Commissioner of Public Buildings in Washington, D.C., in the mid-1800s. The journals are part of a larger French family collection in the Manuscript Division.*

*The following interview was conducted by Jean E. Tucker, assistant public affairs officer, Library of Congress.*

**Q.** How did the Library of Congress get the Benjamin Brown French collection?

*(Cont. on p. 143)*

## Law Library Receives *State Slavery Statutes* On Microfiche

The Law Library in the Library of Congress recently received a gift copy of *State Slavery Statutes* in microfiche and an accompanying 565-page guide from University Publications of America (UPA).

Charles Doyle, acting law librarian, accepted the microfiche document collection from August A. Imholtz, Jr., senior editor at UPA. Mr. Imholtz pointed out that the collection conveniently assembles the texts of all slavery-related statutes, including revised statutes, as well as constitutional articles and amendments for the 15 slaveholding states for the period 1789–1865.

The UPA Statute Survey Project was completed during the course of two years under the editorial guidance of Paul Finkelman, former J. Franklin Jameson Fellow at the Library of Congress and now a professor at the State University of New York at Binghamton. Fully 99 percent of the over 7,000 statutes included on the 354 microfiche were drawn from volumes in the Law Library and from its Rare Book Room for selected pre-1821 materials.

Also attending the presentation were Brewster Peabody, acting head of the Exchange and Gift Section; T. Daniel Burney, Law Library rare book librarian; and Rose Marie Clemandot and Willie Swinson, Jr., of the Law Library's Collection Services Office.

The microfiche and guide book are available to users in the Law Library's Microtext Collection Reading Room. Additional information on the publication is available from University Publications of America, 44 North Market Street, Frederick, MD 21701-5420; (301) 694-0100 or 800-692-6300.

*Mr. Imholtz reviews a copy of the microfiche and guide book with Mr. Swinson (right), who assists users with the microtext collection. Looking on are Ms. Clemandot (left), Mr. Burney, and Mr. Peabody.*

## Poet Mona Van Duyn Reads at Library April 19

Mona Van Duyn will read her poetry in the Mumford Room on the sixth floor of the James Madison Memorial Building on Thursday, April 19, at 6 p.m. The reading is sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. Tickets are not required.

Mona Van Duyn is the author of seven collections of poetry, including *To See, To Take* (1970), *Bedtime Stories* (1972), *Merciful Disguises* (1973), *Letters from a Father, and Other Poems* (1982), and *Near Changes* (1990).

She earned her B.A. degree at the University of Northern Iowa in 1942 and her M.A. degree at the University of Iowa in 1943. She has received two honorary D.Litt. degrees—one in 1971 from Washington University, St. Louis, and one in 1972 from Cornell College in Iowa. She has taught at the University of Iowa, the University of Louisville, and University College, Washington University.

Ms. Van Duyn is the recipient of many awards and honors, including the Bollingen Prize (with Richard Wilbur, 1970), the National Book Award (1971), a Guggenheim fellowship (1972), and a National Endowment for the Arts grant (1985). She is a chancellor of the Academy of American Poets and a member of the Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters.

## Center for the Book Publication Wins Kudos

*Reading for Survival*, by John D. MacDonald, which was published in 1987 by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, has been chosen as one of the "outstanding books of the 1980s" by Norman Stevens, who reviews professional literature for the *Wilson Library Bulletin*.

Writing in the January 1990 issue, Mr. Stevens describes MacDonald's terse essay on the problems of illiteracy and aliteracy as a "delight to

read" and a pamphlet which already has become "a classic that will endure for many years to come."

The essay was commissioned in 1985 and published in a limited edition as a joint project with the Florida Center for the Book.

Copies of *Reading for Survival*, a 26-page booklet designed and illustrated by Adrianne Onderdonk Dudden, are available for a $15 tax-deductible contribution to either the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540, or the Broward County Public Library Foundation, c/o Florida Center for the Book, Broward County Library, 100 S. Andrews Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301.

## Oral History of MARC Presented to Library

In honor of the 20th anniversary of the creation of MARC (MAchine-Readable Cataloging), the MARC XX Committee presented *An Oral History of the MARC Project* to the Library of Congress during the American Library Association's 1990 Midwinter Meeting in Chicago, Ill.

Henriette D. Avram, Associate Librarian for Collections Services and a major participant in the development of the MARC communications format, accepted the collection on behalf of the Library. The MARC XX Committee was an independent ad hoc committee formed to fund the oral history project.

The collection consists of transcribed interviews with persons involved in the early days of the development of MARC, including several Library staff members.

The MARC format has had a revolutionary impact on users of the world's libraries. The standardization of bibliographic information that the MARC format introduced has made possible the computer-based networks which today process and maintain bibliographic and authority records regardless of language or form of material.

*An Oral History of the MARC Project* is a valuable contribution to the history of bibliographic control. The document will be placed in the MARC archives, which are housed in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress.

## Library Issues New Network Planning Paper

*Beyond Bibliographic Data: Proceedings of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee Meeting, March 29-31, 1989*, is the latest in the series of Network Planning Papers issued by the Library of Congress Network Development and MARC Standards Office.

The paper focuses on the growing importance of non-bibliographic databases and the necessity of extending information networks to accommodate such data in the future.

The report (ISBN 0-8444-0657-0, 58 p.) was issued as No. 19 in the Network Planning Papers series. It is available for $10 (U.S.) and $13 (international) from the Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20541.

Questions concerning the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee may be directed to Sigrid G. Harriman, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

**McDonough** *(Cont. from p. 141)*

**A.** I think it was back in the 1920s that the Library received the correspondence of Benjamin Brown French and his half brother, Henry Flagg French. Henry Flagg French was the father of the sculptor Daniel Chester French whose papers we also have. Then in 1970, right out of the blue, without any solicitation on our part, S. Leroy French, who was the great grandson of Benjamin Brown French, sent us a letter asking if we would be interested in Benjamin Brown French's journals.

When they came across my desk I was struck right away by them. Here were 3,700 pages in 11 volumes, several of them right in the heart of the period that I work in—Jackson up to the Civil War. With just a casual reading I could see that Benjamin Brown French wrote well and interestingly. So in a very few moments I decided that yes, we wanted to add them to the collections. S. Leroy French was agreeable and made a gift of the journals to the Library.

I wrote up a brief article for the *Information Bulletin* about the collection, and also thought that it would be a suitable candidate for writing up for the *Quarterly Journal* as a contribution to the annual report on the Manuscript Division's acquisitions. In order to write about the collection I really had to know about it thoroughly, so I cleared my desk and read the journals steadily for about two weeks. I read them from cover to cover and took copious notes.

This work reinforced my earlier opinion that this was really a very, very unusual narrative and I sort of resolved at that time that if I ever had the opportunity I would like to do something with them and get them into print one way or another. Although the journals were restricted until S. Leroy French's death in 1974 and for a few years thereafter, they could be used with permission. Later, when the collection was unrestricted, the Library made a microfilm of it and it is available to anyone who wants to borrow or purchase it.

**Q.** In your book you mentioned that French had other things such as clippings tucked into the diaries.

**A.** Yes, here and there, he would. We didn't reproduce these in the book, but usually noted their

*(Cont. on p. 144)*

☐ **New Brochure on Dutch Collections:** "The Dutch Collections in the Library of Congress" is the title of a new brochure available from the European Division. Compiled by German-Dutch area specialist Margrit B. Krewson, the 12-page brochure gives the history of the Library's Dutch collections, which comprise an estimated 150,000 items, as well as examples of the kinds of materials and where they may be found in the Library.

*From the brochure cover: "Maechdenpflicht," by Jacob Cats, 1618. (Rosenwald Collection, Rare Book and Special Collections Division)*

For free copies write: European Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

☐ ***Respectfully Quoted* Reprinted:** The popular quotation book, *Respectfully Quoted: A Dictionary of Quotations Requested from the Congressional Research Service*, edited by Suzy Platt, has been reprinted and is once again available in the Library's shops. It has just been selected by the New York Public Library as "one of the outstanding reference books of the past year."

Copies may be ordered by mail for $29 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Cite stock no. 030-001-00116-4 when ordering.

☐ **"Classic Performances" Success:** A record number of 112 public and commercial radio stations around the country are carrying the Library's new radio series, "Classic Performances," produced by Anne McLean of the Music Division and Mike Donaldson of the Recorded Sound Laboratory. It began airing locally on WETA-FM in January.

The 26-part series showcases performances featuring many of the legendary artists who have appeared in the Library's concert series over the past 60 years.

The programs are being distributed via satellite by the American Public Radio Network.

*Note to Library staff members: short news items appropriate for this column may be telephoned to Helen Dalrymple in the Public Affairs Office, ext. 71940.*

**McDonough** *(Cont. from p. 143)*
presence in the annotations. We only published about a third of what is available in the journals.

We approached several university presses and two were interested right away. We went with the University Press of New England because it would allow us a larger book than the other one. It would have taken three volumes to reproduce the entire journal, and the price would have been prohibitive. I think we have included everything of historical importance and everything relating to important persons.

**Q.** What do you think is significant about him? Why was he important and what was his contribution?

**A.** First of all, of course, I was struck by the story he had to tell and the way he told it—so interestingly and so well—a full record of a man moving through his time. But he was a man who held important positions—the Clerk of the House is certainly an important position. Then, of course, as Commissioner of Public Buildings under Franklin Pierce, Abraham Lincoln, and Andrew Johnson, he had access to important people. He was in the White House frequently, especially in the Lincoln administration.

**Q.** I think somewhere you said the journals are a commentary on the period.

**A.** They certainly are. Both Don Cole and I thought of French as a man growing up with the country at a time of change. French started the diary in 1828 when he was 28 years old.

**Q.** Who is your co-editor?

**A.** Donald Cole is a scholar with a Ph.D. from Harvard who spent his entire career at the Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire. He's retired now and a professor emeritus. He is a published and well-known scholar in the Jacksonian period. I got to know him when he was working on Martin Van Buren. He had a year of sabbatical leave and spent most of it in Washington, D.C., working in the Manuscript Division.

Because I'm a native of New Hampshire and go back there every summer with my family, I saw him on vacations there. I had talked to him about this project years ago and told him I would like for him to collaborate with me on it. So Don called me up one February day and said that he had just finished up his index to a Martin Van Buren biography and he was going to have another semester off on sabbatical leave and wanted to get started on the French book. I said I was ready to go, too.

**Q.** When was that? How long did it take to do?

**A.** It took us five years. We began

in the spring of 1983 and finished it in the summer of 1988.

**Q.** How did you split up the work? Who did what?

**A.** Well, Don borrowed the microfilm and sat down and read it up there at Exeter Academy and was as enthusiastic as I was. On the basis of that we ordered the full copyflow of the entire journal. And then we got together. He came here and we sat down and looked over the whole thing.

We marked out the periods that appealed to us or where we had some special knowledge. He naturally took the Van Buren years and I took the early period because I liked the New Hampshire background. We agreed that I would take two chapters for the Civil War, and he would take the two that would deal with the post-Civil War period.

Even though we were working independently, I spent all of my vacations in New Hampshire, sometimes staying with him or at a nearby lake where we could travel back and forth. And he would come down here during the summer and during his Christmas vacation. We were on the telephone frequently and mailed things back and forth. It worked very well.

**Q.** How did you decide on the title *Witness to the Young Republic?*

**A.** Because the diaries are not just about Washington, the University Press wanted to have something that gave a sense of the passage of time in the diary and what French was really involved in. He was really more of a witness than a participant. His jobs, as important as they were, were not ones that really affected the course of history, but he was there to see it being affected and it seemed that "Witness to the Young Republic" caught the sense of it.

We used "Yankee" in the subtitle because even though French was here in Washington all those years, he was a quintessential Yankee, very much so.

**Q.** What is in the two thirds of the diary you did not use?

**A.** I'm very confident we did not leave out anything that historians will be looking for in the sense of the events that took place. French would oftentimes internalize things and muse on them and sometimes almost ramble. Enough of that is left in, I think, to convey his feelings. But a good bit of it had to go, too.

One of the problems was to leaven

*Co-editors John McDonough (left) and Donald Cole.*

the whole narrative so as not to neglect any aspect of French's life or any of his employments. Every time we cut something we had to be very conscious that the narrative flow was not broken too much. Sometimes we would take care of that with an explanatory footnote, but generally we were able to do it almost silently.

All the words are his, however. We do not intervene in that sense, although we provide introductory discussions before each of the chapters to set the scene and prepare the reader to some extent for what is coming.

We did put in a calendar in the back of the book that lists the month and date of every single entry that exists in the manuscript so if someone is especially interested in a particular date and doesn't find it in the book, they may find it listed in the calendar and can search it out in the microfilm of the original.

**Q.** French had an interesting tie to the Library of Congress, didn't he?

**A.** Yes, in several ways. He built his home on what is now the grounds of the Library, over in that corner where the Folger Library, the Supreme Court, and the Library come together—approximately, I would say, where the big English holly tree is. It was then 37 East Capitol Street. The house was left standing even as the Library was under construction and it still shows in the photographs of the Library's construction. I think it was used by the construction workers, as trailers are used today.

Then, there is a journal entry in 1851 when there was a fire in the Library of Congress when it was still the Capitol. French was not Commissioner of Public Buildings at the time, but he nonetheless raced over and in his way sort of took charge of some of the lines that were carrying water up the steps to help put out the fire. He speculates at some length in his journal on the origins of the fire and then rather proudly notes that most of his speculations were accurate.

He was a good friend of John Silva Meehan, who was the Librarian of Congress during that period. At the time of Meehan's death there is a rather moving passage in the journal where French pays a tribute to Meehan. As I recall, French was also a pallbearer at Meehan's funeral.

**Q.** I was intrigued with your statement that French's journal opens a window on the world of the time and that you wanted to introduce him to the American public. Are there other collections of journals in the manuscript collections that might open windows on the world?

**A.** Not only on Washington, but on the entire world. But I know of no other in our collections that treats the scene in Washington the way

*(Cont. on p. 146)*

**McDonough** *(Cont. from p. 145)*
French does. We have hundreds and hundreds of journals in the Manuscript Division that are part and parcel of larger collections.

For example, we have all kinds of journals kept on shipboard. We have journals of people crossing the plains. We have journals of people just living out their quiet lives in various parts of the United States. So there is a cumulative force to all these.

We have a number of fine accounts of people on whaling expeditions, even before 1800, going around the Horn. We have people on clipper ships on passages around the Horn to California. Civil War diaries and memoirs form a special category.

Right now I'm working on an LC exhibit, "My Dear Wife," featuring letters of congressmen to their wives. That opens windows, too, into the personalities of the members because they write to their wives as they do not to anybody else.

The hundreds of congressional letters are a source that people know of, but they have been neglected. Take James A. Garfield. He wrote over 1,500 letters to his wife, and there are probably as many of hers to him. They provide a fantastic opportunity to understand the two of them. The LaFollette family correspondence has about 60 boxes in it.

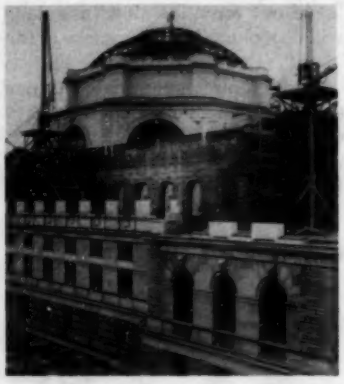
**Q.** Your book has had some good reviews, hasn't it?

**A.** Yes, we've been very pleased—and the Book-of-the-Month Club recently made it an alternate selection. It's been a good experience all the way.

I want to mention that my wife was the flawless typist of my entire manuscript and a relentless proofreader. The National Historical Publications and Records Commission was most generous in providing us with three grants. And, of course, people around the Library were extraordinarily helpful.

Witness to the Republic *is available for purchase at the Library sales shops.*

## A Few Facts About the Library as It Turns 190



*The Library of Congress (now the Jefferson Building) under construction, April 19, 1893. (Prints and Photographs Division)*

The Library of Congress will be 190 years old on April 24. The anniversary begins a significant decade in Library history which will include not only the Library's bicentennial in the year 2000, but also the centennial of the Jefferson Building in 1997.

This brief "birthday" look at a few historical facts and precedents is meant to stimulate ideas about ways of marking the anniversaries ahead.

***The Three Buildings.*** Why the names Jefferson, Adams, and Madison?

Jefferson, the Library's founding father, is obvious, even though getting his name on the building wasn't easy. The sale in 1815 of his personal library to the Congress forever expanded the Library's scope and ambitions. Jefferson's rationale, "there is no subject to which a member of Congress may not have occasion to refer," is a philosophy to which the Library still adheres.

The former Annex Building (completed in 1939) was named for Jefferson from 1976 until 1980, when the Main Building (completed in 1897) became the Jefferson Building.

It was the second president, John Adams, who approved the law on April 24, 1800, that created the Library of Congress in "the new capital city of Washington." In his honor the Adams Building acquired its name in 1980, after 35 years as the Annex Building and four as the Jefferson.

The Madison Building (completed in 1980) came with its name. Back in 1783 a young member of Congress, James Madison, recommended (without success) the creation of a library for Congress that would consist of over 300 carefully chosen books.

A Madison quotation on the front of the building gives us a second Library of Congress philosophic point of reference: "What spectacle can be more edifying . . . than that of Liberty & Learning, each leaning on the other for their mutual and surest support?"

***Historical Precedents.*** The setting of each of these precedents has helped shape today's Library of Congress.

**1865.** Congress provides additional space when it approves Librarian of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford's proposal to expand the Library's room in the Capitol. The new fireproof wings are soon filled with two important acquisitions: the library of the Smithsonian Institution (1866) and the library of Peter Force (1867).

**1870.** Spofford gains approval for his proposal to centralize all U.S. copyright registration and deposit activities at the Library. (The next year he asks Congress for a separate Library building.)

**1898.** Invoking Jefferson's view that all knowledge is the Library's province, Librarian of Congress John Russell Young asks U.S. diplomats around the world to begin sending materials to the Library for its collections.

**1901.** Librarian of Congress Herbert Putnam begins direct services to the nation's libraries. The sale and distribution of printed catalog cards and interlibrary loan become the first ties between the Library of Congress and its new constituency.

**1925.** An endowment and gift from Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, solicited by Librarian Putnam, establishes the Library as a center for musical composition, study, and performance. Mrs. Coolidge's generosity leads to the establishment of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, enabling the Library to accept private gifts and bequests to strengthen its collections and services.

**1939.** President Franklin D. Roosevelt persuades writer and poet Archibald MacLeish to become Librarian of Congress, establishing the precedent of "a scholarly man of letters" serving as Librarian.

Part of Roosevelt's argument comes from his friend Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, who tells the president that the Library of Congress "is not merely a library" and that in the future it "will be concerned with problems quite outside the traditional tasks associated with collecting, housing, and circulating books."

MacLeish begins a five-year administrative reorganization and an expansion of the Library's scholarly and cultural roles.

—John Y. Cole

## Report on LC/NACO Participants Discussion Group Meeting at ALA

The Library of Congress/National Coordinated Cataloging Operations (LC/NACO) Participants Discussion Group met on January 7 at the American Library Association (ALA) Midwinter Meeting.

Lucia Rather, director for cataloging at the Library of Congress, described the status of the Library of Congress reorganization, the Whole Book Cataloging Project, and an experiment for integrating the NACO and subject cooperative cataloging operations.

Mrs. Rather talked about how the current budget situation will affect cataloging operations at the Library. A hiring freeze is in effect. In addition to the large number of existing vacancies in the Cataloging Directorate, another 30 or so staff members will probably be lost and not replaced during this fiscal year.

In an effort to address this problem, several approaches will be tried: (a) more minimal level cataloging will be done; (b) the Library will begin a copy cataloging operation; and (c) responsibility for some of the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) verification will be transferred from professional descriptive catalogers to paraprofessional level staff members.

Mrs. Rather asked participants to respond by March 2 to the proposed guidelines to establish expectations regarding quality and quantity of contributions for NACO projects.

Suzanne Liggett, NACO coordinator, provided figures updated through the end of December for three categories of NACO work: 387,000 new name authorities; 5,700 new series authorities; and 86,000 bibliographical records.

She also noted that since the beginning of the National Coordinated Cataloging Program (NCCP) in April 1988, more than 8,000 full bibliographical records have been produced by the eight participating institutions. Approximately 75 percent of the records are new to the Library of Congress system, as opposed to being upgrades of in-process or minimal level records, and the Library is able to utilize an additional 17 percent when an item is acquired that can be matched with an NCCP record already in the Library's database.

Ms. Liggett announced the addition to NACO of the Getty Art History Information Program, which contributed via the Linked Systems Project (LSP) from the start.

LSP training was provided for four more NACO libraries in the previous six months: Texas State Library, Louisiana State University, University of Pittsburgh, and University of California, San Diego. The Music Library at Northwestern had been phased into the NACO-Music Project.

Since the implementation of contribution via the link in June 1987, 54,000 name authorities, 1,300 series authorities, and 14,000 changes to authorities have been contributed by NACO libraries via the link.

She also announced that Ann Della Porta, a senior descriptive cataloger at the Library of Congress, had been appointed as the second permanent cataloger in NACO.

Sally McCallum, chief, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, reported on LSP contributions and distribution activities.

She also described the Airlie House conference on multiple versions. There had emerged a strong consensus that the best approach to the problem would be two-tiered hierarchical records with the original represented by a bibliographic record and reproductions by holdings records.

Proposals related to adjustments to the holdings format necessary to accommodate this approach will be brought forward at the summer conference MARBI meetings.

Linda Bartley, Cooperative Online Serials Program (CONSER) coordinator at the Library, talked about recent CONSER developments, including the fact that Faxon Company and BIOSIS had joined CONSER.

Ben Tucker, chief of the Library's Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, reported on the recent efforts to simplify descriptive cataloging. He stated that the next round of simplifications would be directed toward Part II of AACR 2.

Ms. Liggett announced that the purchase of a fax machine for NACO had been authorized.

In response to a question on format integration, Ms. McCallum confirmed that the target date for implementation is the end of 1993.

—Charles R. Fenly

# STAFF NEWS

## Combined Federal Campaign Presents Winners' Circle Award to Library

The Library of Congress earned a place in the 1990 Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) Winners' Circle by exceeding its 1989 campaign contribution by more than 10 percent. (As of February 15, the Library had collected $260,361—12.6 percent more than last year's amount.)

The award was officially presented to the Library at a ceremony on February 26. In attendance were many of the 1990 CFC department coordinators and other campaign officials (as designated): Austin Graff (left), Rosy Pujadas, Andrea White, Lygia Ballantyne, Kris Vajs, Gloria Baskerville-Holmes, Phyllis Fleming (CFC associate director), Paul Wallace (1990 campaign coordinator), Jaren Doherty (CFC loaned executive), Joseph E. Ross (1990 campaign vice chair), Librarian of Congress James H. Billington (campaign chair), Gwendolyn Bailey, Dawn Thompson, Catherine Croy (1991 campaign coordinator), Winston Tabb (Acting Deputy Librarian), and Rhoda Canter (1991 campaign vice chair).

## Louise A. Taylor, Senior Cataloger, Retires

Louise A. Taylor retired from the Library of Congress on January 26 after more than 20 years of Federal service.

Ms. Taylor, a native of Clarksville, Ark., received an undergraduate degree from the College of the Ozarks, an M.A. from Vanderbilt University, and an M.L.A. from the University of Illinois. Her academic honors include a Fulbright Fellowship to the University of Nottingham in England and a Higher Education Act Scholarship to the University of Illinois.

While in college, Ms. Taylor worked as a reporter on the *Johnson County Graphic* and later the *Clarksville Herald Democrat*. After college she served two years in the U.S. Marine Corps and was released from active duty with the rank of first lieutenant.

Her professional career has included: work on the advertising staff of the publishing division of the Methodist Publishing House in Nashville, Tenn. (Abingdon Press); work on the editorial staff of the Encyclopedia Britannica; and work as an administrative editor for the National Parent-Teachers Association. Before coming to the Library she held the position of cataloging librarian at Illinois State University Library.

# STAFF NEWS

Ms. Taylor began her service at the Library of Congress in 1971 as a descriptive cataloger in the English Language Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division. Having spent three separate details in the Special Materials Cataloging Division's Manuscripts Section, she was permanently transferred to that division as a senior cataloger in 1984.

She quickly gained a reputation as a very capable archival materials cataloger and a meticulous proofreader and editor for the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*. During her cataloging career she received an Incentive Award in 1982 and a Special Achievement Award in 1984.

She has retired to Colorado. Ms. Taylor's coworkers will miss her sharp dry wit, her adaptability, and her cooperativeness.

## Richard Glasgow Retires As Assistant General Counsel for Copyright

Richard E. Glasgow, the assistant general counsel of the Copyright Office since 1977, retired November 30, concluding more than 36 years of Federal service.

Mr. Glasgow began his career at the Library in 1953 with a 90-day temporary appointment as an examiner in the former Miscellaneous Section (which later became the Visual Arts Section).

In 1960, Mr. Glasgow was promoted to head of the Miscellaneous Section. He became assistant chief of the Examining Division in 1963 and chief of that division in 1966.

Originally from Peoria, Ill., Mr. Glasgow attended Bradley University. He earned his law degree in 1951 from George Washington University.

## George Bennett Awarded 35-Year Medallion

George Bennett, an area specialist in the Receiving and Processing Division of the Copyright Office, received his 35-year Federal service medallion on December 6.

His Federal career began in 1953, when he was drafted into the U.S. Army. Mr. Bennett was stationed all over the world and also served in Vietnam.

Before his induction he worked in oil fields as a roustabout and on farms as a combine driver.

Mr. Bennett retired from the Army as a master sergeant in 1975 and came to work at the Copyright Office in 1978. His first position was head of the Records Storage Section of the old Reference Division. Later, he became head of the Deposit Copies Storage Unit in the same division. In 1984 he began his present job in the Materials Control Section.

## Edward Clark Receives 30-Year Service Award

Edward Clark, an area specialist in the Materials Control Section, Copyright Office, was presented with a medallion for 30 years of Federal service on December 6.

Eddie Clark's career in the Copyright Office began in 1959. His first job was as a messenger in the Mail Dispatch Section of the former Service Division. In 1961 he became a supply clerk in the same section. Two years later, he moved to the former Accounting Section as a deposit accounts clerk.

He became a registration numbering clerk in the Registration Numbering Unit in 1967. The next year he was promoted to assistant supervisor of the unit, where he remained until 1972, when he was promoted to searcher/expediter in the Materials Control Section.

Mr. Clark is a Washington, D.C., native, and graduated from Bladensburg High School, Bladensburg, Md.

## Gene Lehr Marks 30 Years of Service

Gene Lehr received his 30-year Federal service medallion on December 6.

Mr. Lehr was born in Ravine, Pa., and moved to the Washington, D.C., area in 1959, when he began his career in the Copyright Office as a clerk in the Public Information Office.

Now a bibliographer in the Reference and Bibliography Section of the Information and Reference Division, Mr. Lehr also has worked in the former Compliance Section and as a typist in his present section.

Mr. Lehr is an avid runner and mountain hiker. He and several other Copyright Office staff members take their lunchtime runs to the Lincoln Memorial and back in summer's heat or winter's snow—"as long as it's not icy." Mr. Lehr also edits *The Prince George's Running Club Newsletter*.

## Robert Wallich Honored For 20 Years of Service

Robert T. Wallich, searcher-editor in the Special Catalogs Section, Catalog Management and Publication Division (CM&P), received a 20-year Federal Service Award pin on January 16 from Kay F. Wexler, assistant chief of CM&P. Also attending the ceremony was William W. Palmer, head of the Special Catalogs Section.

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# STAFF NEWS

**Wallich** *(Cont. from p. 149)*

Mr. Wallich, a graduate of Frostburg State University, came to the Library in 1970 as a searcher-filer (editor) in the Post-1951 Imprints Section of the former Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division. He was subsequently promoted and, as a result of reorganization in December 1970, he was reassigned to the former Catalog Publication Division's National Union Catalog Control Section.

Mr. Wallich was promoted to searcher-editor in the Microform Publication Unit of the Special Catalogs Section in 1971 and received a further promotion in 1973.

## Obituaries

**Elizabeth Lockwood**

Elizabeth Brady Lockwood, who retired from the Library in 1974, died January 18 in Larchmont, N.Y. She was 85 years old.

Mrs. Lockwood attended Sweet Briar College and later studied library science at George Washington University.

She joined the Library of Congress staff in 1926, first working in the Card Division and then in the Shelflisting Section of the Subject Cataloging Division. She served for many years as the assistant head of the section. Over those years, Library staff members learned to come to her in the search for missing or mis-shelved books due to her uncanny ability to find them. She received the Library's Superior Service Award shortly before her retirement in 1974.

Mrs. Lockwood spent thousands of hours in volunteer research for the Hymn Society of America (of which she was an honorary member) indexing hymnals published in the Americas. She was co-editor with Leonard Ellinwood of the *Bibliography of American Hymnals* and the *Dictionary of American Hymnology: First-line Index*, both of which were published in microform in 1984 by University Music Editions.

A memorial service was held January 24 at St. John's Episcopal Church, Norwood Parish, Chevy Chase, Md., where she attended for many years.

She is survived by her daughter, Helen Bonardi, and three grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

**Kenneth Moomey**

Kenneth N. Moomey, who retired from the Library on August 25, 1989, died January 15 at Capitol Hill Hospital after a lengthy illness.

Mr. Moomey had worked at the Library for nearly 13 years, and was a reviser in the Preliminary Cataloging Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, at the time of his retirement.

He began his Library career in 1973, advanced through the preliminary cataloger career ladder in the Preliminary Cataloging Section, and was promoted to the position of reviser in 1975. In 1976 he resigned to pursue a career in California as a woodworker.

In 1980 he returned to the Library as a reviser in the Preliminary Cataloging Section. From 1984 to 1985 he served as supervisor of Unit I in that section before returning at his request to the position of reviser.

Before coming to the Library, Mr. Moomey served with the U.S. Army from 1969 to 1972 and worked as a teacher in his native state of Nebraska from 1966 to 1969. He graduated from Kearney State College in 1966.

During his Library career Mr. Moomey received several outstanding performance ratings and was recognized with a Special Achievement Award in 1984 and a quality step increase in 1986.

He enjoyed a high degree of respect from his colleagues because of his skill as a trainer and technical consultant, and because of the patience and thoroughness with which he assisted others.

Mr. Moomey will be remembered by his co-workers for both his professional and personal qualities. The members of his section regarded him with genuine affection because of his generosity with his time, his interest in helping others, and his warmth, friendliness, and sense of humor.

**Donald Stephens**

Donald Lee Stephens, a senior legal information technician in the Collection Services Office of the Law Library, died on December 31, 1989, of a heart attack. He was 38 years old.

Mr. Stephens began his Federal service in 1970 with temporary positions in the Department of the Army, the Naval Personnel Support Activity, the Office of Emergency Preparedness, and the Department of Labor.

In 1971 he received an A.A. degree in history from Northeastern Christian Junior College, Villanova, Pa. While he worked at the Department of Labor, Mr. Stephens took several library science courses at the Department of Agriculture Graduate School.

He began his Library of Congress career in the former Stack and Reader Service in 1975, and had worked in the Law Library Stack Services since 1978. He was one of the recipients of a group incentive award in 1989.

In his free time, Mr. Stephens volunteered at the Hospital for Sick

# STAFF NEWS

Children. He also worked at Northern Virginia polling places on election day and regularly attended events as diverse as rallies for Afghan War Refugees and the annual walk across the Bay Bridge.

Mr. Stephens is survived by his parents and his sister and her family.

## Staff Activities

**Carol Armbruster,** French/Italian area specialist in the European Division, participated in the 104th annual American Historical Association meeting held in San Francisco, Calif., December 27–30.

She delivered a paper, "Acquiring French Materials for American Research Libraries," and was a respondent to the keynote address delivered by Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie, the Administrateur général of the Bibliothèque nationale.

**William Patry,** a policy planning advisor in the Copyright Office, served as a member of a delegation sponsored by the U.S. Trade Representative, December 3–7, 1989, in Brussels, Belgium.

Members of the delegation discussed U.S. reservations about proposed amendments to the directive on copyright protection for computer programs pending in the Common Market.

**Walter Zvonchenko,** theater reference librarian, Performing Arts Library, chaired a panel on selected theater resources during the joint meeting of the Theatre Library Association and the American Society for Theatre Research in Williamsburg, Va., on November 18, 1989.

## Jesse Wilson Receives President's Award From Murray Association

*Debra Newman Ham presents the President's Award to Mr. Wilson.*

Jesse H. Wilson, a processing specialist in the Serial and Government Publication Division, was honored at the annual awards ceremony of the Daniel A. P. Murray African American Culture Association on December 21, 1989.

Association President Debra Newman Ham presented Mr. Wilson with the President's Award, a plaque which read: "Certificate of Appreciation Presented to Jesse H. Wilson for Outstanding and Dedicated Service to the Daniel A. P. Murray African American Culture Association, 1989."

Also known as "The Foto Bug," Mr. Wilson has photographically documented most of the events of the Murray Association during its first ten years.

Photographs by Mr. Wilson have appeared in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* and in publications issued by the Library of Congress Professional Association. One of his pictures graces the cover of his division's brochure.

He has photographed and videorecorded events at the Library's annual Family Day. In addition, his work has been consistently exhibited in the Library of Congress Employees' Art Exhibit.

## Staff Carpool Locator

Carpool from Fredericksburg, Va., seeks rider. Currently pick up riders on I-95 at Lorton commuter lot. Schedule: 6:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. Call Gerald Hicks, ext. 71142.

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